

## RUSSIAN FLEET CHASES GOEBEN AND BRESLAU

German Cruisers Sold to  
Turks Fire and Make  
Run for Bosphorus.

## ALLIES LAND BIG FORCE ON LEMNOS

Berlin Reports That 30,000  
Troops Are Concentrated—  
Move Against Czar Seen.

London, April 5.—The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, now under the Turkish flag with the new names Sultan Selim and Midilli, respectively, have again been out in the Black Sea and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet off the Crimean coast, but, probably confronted by superior forces, made their way back to the Bosphorus.

The official statement concerning the engagement received here to-night from Petrograd, says:

"On April 3 in the Black Sea, near the Crimean coast, our fleet exchanged shots at long range with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and pursued them until dusk. During the night our torpedo boats encountered the cruisers 100 miles from the Bosphorus, but the enemy opened a vigorous fire and avoided an engagement."

A dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Berlin, says the following statement has been issued by the Turkish War Office:

"Our fleet yesterday sank two Russian ships, the President, of 2,000 tons, and the Vostok, of 1,500 tons, at Odessa."

(Neither the President nor Vostok is mentioned in the latest shipping records.)

"Our batteries off Kum Kale sank an enemy mine sweeper which attempted to approach the entrance to the Dardanelles."

## Allies Land 30,000 Troops on Lemnos

Berlin, April 5.—By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—A dispatch from Athens estimates at more than 30,000 the number of Anglo-French troops which have been landed on the island of Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. The message says that an article in the "Tainin" of Constantinople, expresses the idea that, inasmuch as the English will not be able to reach Constantinople before the Russians can, therefore, the former intend to occupy the islands at the entrance to the Dardanelles, positions from which it would be possible to checkmate Russia in the future.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that the Russian fleet, after its operations against the Bosphorus, undertook on March 30 a further attack on Eregh, a Black Sea port in Asia Minor. A total of two thousand and one shells were fired. Nine barges in the port were sunk and four houses on shore were damaged. There were no casualties, and coal is coming to Constantinople from Eregh, as usual.

## BRITAIN UNMOVED BY U. S. ARGUMENT

Some Modifications Possible—  
No Friction Over Note  
Expected.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, April 5.—While the American note to the British, made public to-day, is well received in official quarters, there is little belief in much approval of it by the British public, who it is felt will view Great Britain from her intention of cutting off German commerce to the greatest possible extent. There is some chance of the Order in Council being modified so as to make conditions easier for neutral commerce between neutral ports.

But England and France are more determined than ever to carry out their reprisals against Germany's submarine warfare. If their fleets can accomplish it, nothing whatsoever will be permitted to reach Germany, either direct or through neutral ports.

It is not officially admitted, of course, but it is pretty generally recognized here, that the so-called blockade is outside international law as heretofore existing, but it is felt that the German warships are considered ample justification for anything the Allies care to do.

The feature of the American note mentioning reparation is received in surprise. If an American citizen offers damage England will be glad enough to pay.

"The main idea of the blockade is to shorten the war. Each day saved means a saving to England alone of \$100,000,000, so the nation can afford to accumulate damage bills."

The American note will not create friction between the two nations, which apparently understand one another, and its friendly character makes it seem that there will not be much adverse comment generally. An answer will shortly be made by the Foreign Office.

## SLAIN ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Poolroom Owner Hit by One—  
Was to Have Wed Next Week.

Found unconscious in front of a pool parlor at 634 East 135th Street, of which he was part owner, William Haussler, who was twenty-one years old yesterday, died in the Lincoln Hospital of a fractured skull caused, the police believe, by a pool cue in the hands of one of a number of young men who started a fight in the parlor.

His mother, who died when Miss Estelle Reilly, nineteen years old, of 136th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, whose mother was Haussler's partner in the business.

Haussler, who lived at 571 East 140th Street, was the son of Gustave Haussler, cashier of the Bronx branch of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and treasurer of St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

## Doctors Satisfy Kingsbury.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, suspended superintendent of the Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, suffering from chronic Bright's disease and a cold, according to the reports of Dr. Samuel Lambert, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Edward J. Keyes, of Cornell University, who were appointed by Charles Kingsbury to examine her, it will be two weeks before Mrs. Dunphy will be well enough to have the trial resumed.

## Denies Britain's Right to Hammer Neutral Trade

The chief points made in the American note to Great Britain on the recent Orders in Council are:

That the Orders in Council seem to menace neutrals' trade, not only with belligerents, but with each other.

That the United States assumes that Great Britain will not deny the right of the United States to make innocent shipments through neutral territory to Germany.

That the United States cannot admit that Great Britain has any right to interfere with United States trade beyond the plain provisions of international law.

That for the United States to admit such a right would be a clear breach of neutrality toward Germany.

That while new conditions justify a new method of blockade, it is still practicable to permit free commerce by the United States with neutral ports inside the blockading cordon, subject to the usual rights of visit and search.

That the United States cannot suppose that Great Britain, because the procedure of its enemies might be "tainted" with illegality, should "wish the same taint to attach to her own actions."

That the United States notes with satisfaction the provisions for mitigating the severity of the usual law of blockade, and assumes that Great Britain will issue such orders to her naval commanders as will prevent the full enforcement of the illegal features of the Orders in Council, and will impose on neutrals no severity greater than that involved in an ordinary blockade.

That the United States will expect Great Britain to be prepared, in case any such severity should be indicted, to make full reparation.

## U. S. Note on Blockade Insists on Reparation

(Continued from page 1)

search, and the right of capture and condemnation, if, upon examination, a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or in carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts, and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained. But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practice, have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty, and the rights of neutral belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

It is confidently assumed that his majesty's government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by the law of nations, and even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to time to time by Declaration of Paris of 1856—among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day dispute the rights of neutrals of that sort of shipment.

Would Be Unneutral.

His majesty's government, like the government of the United States, has often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the modern world, and in this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States in the case of the *Petehoff*, which arose out of the Civil War, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the arbitration commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From the language of the language of the note of his majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which accompanies the copy of the Order in Council which was handed to the Ambassador of the United States near the government in London and by him transmitted to Washington.

The government notes with gratification that "wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made for the special claims of persons injured in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order; that the effect of the Order in Council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his majesty's government; and that the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures are enforced will be determined by the government; that the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned with the enforcement of the blockade, will be such as to ensure the most scrupulous and consistent application of the law, and that the government will be ready to make such modifications as may be required by the circumstances of the case."

It is manifest that such limitations, risks and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral power on the seas, beyond the right to prevent and search for contraband already referred to, are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships, trade or commerce is interfered with.

The government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of "close" blockade, with its cordon of ships immediately in front of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable, in face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft, but it can hardly be defined that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war. If the necessity of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft, but it can hardly be defined that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war. If the necessity of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft, but it can hardly be defined that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war.

It would still be easily practicable to comply with the well recognized and reasonable principle of international law against the blocking of neutral ports by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon. This traffic would, of course, include all outward-bound traffic from the neutral country and all inward-bound traffic to the neutral country, except contraband in transit to the enemy. Such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact, but not of right, investing.

Rejects Reprisal Idea.

The government of the United States notes that in the Order in Council his majesty's government gives as their reason for entering upon a course of action which is a violation of the law of nations, and even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to time to time by Declaration of Paris of 1856—among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day dispute the rights of neutrals of that sort of shipment.

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manifest that the British government have adopted an extraordinary method of "stopping cargoes destined for, or coming from, the enemy's territory," which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations. Though the area of operations is confined to "European waters," including the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the English Channel, and the cordon of ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the